

THE ELBA CLIPPER

Published Every Thursday Morning
R. C. Bryan—Owner-Publisher

Entered as second class matter July 15, 1905, at the postoffice at Elba, Alabama, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
One Year \$1.50
Six Months .75

CASH IN ADVANCE

NEW, IMPROVED MOTOR FUEL

ANNOUNCED BY STANDARD

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CULLMAN FARM WOMAN

SUCCEEDS IN BIG WAY

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On the farm, Mrs. Nelson produced 860 bushels of corn, 45,000 pounds of hay, 10,026 pounds of cotton, 18,510 pounds of cotton seed, 10,000 pounds of Irish potatoes, 1,400 bushels of sweet potatoes, 18½ bushels of peas and beans, 10 bushels of Tanner soybeans, and \$90 worth of strawberries.

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I. The Extent of Forgiveness (vv. 21, 22).

"How long do I have to stand it?" is the question of the human heart untouched by the spirit of Christ. The injustices of life, the offenses of our fellow men against us, all seem to pile upon the burden is almost crushing. "What is the end of this?"

The Jews had an answer. Three times is enough. Forgiveness, yes. Again, yes. But the third time, no. Peter was bighearted enough to allow more than double that allowance of mercy. He was willing to forgive not just two or three times, but seven times. The point to be kept in mind, however, is that whether forgiveness means three times or seven times, if there is a limit, it is a matter of reckoning, of keeping books, and of ultimately bringing down our judgment upon the heads of the offenders.

The spirit of Christ swept all of that aside. He said that one should forgive 70 times seven. In other words, Christian forgiveness is to be unending, unlimited, to know no weariness and have no boundaries. If one really forgives it is because he has a forgiving spirit, and that spirit is not exhausted by use, but rather grows by exercise.

A word of caution is in order at this point. Let no one suppose that our Lord's instruction means that of forgiveness against the law of the land or against the good order of society are to be overlooked and condoned. It relates to the cultivation of a personal spirit of forgiveness, the laying aside of revenge, of malice, of retaliation which do not become the Christian.

II. The Motive of Forgiveness (vv. 23-24).

Two motives are given in our text, the first being that since we ourselves are daily and hourly in need of forgiveness at the merciful hand of God, we should in turn be merciful toward those who sin against us. Compared with our offenses against the law of God, we know that the misdeeds of our neighbors against us are mere trifles. Remember what God has done for you, and then when you are tempted to be hard and unmerciful with your brother, remember the mercy of God.

The second motive is the remembrance that a day of judgment is to come. There is always a time of reckoning ahead even as was the case with these servants. Remember not only what God has done for you and is doing for you, but what you must yet expect Him to do in that day of judgment.

III. The Importance of Forgiveness (v. 35).

A man dealing with his fellow man is apt to think that it is merely a matter between man and man. We are not dealing with a straight line between ourselves and our brother (that was Peter's error), but with a triangle at whose apex is God Himself. If I expect God to forgive me, I must let that same forgiveness flow out to my brother. If I deal with him as though God had nothing to do with the matter, then I must not try to count God's forgiveness in my ledger. Here again we express a word of caution. Let no one suppose that our redemption in Christ is contingent upon what we do toward our brethren. "For by grace you are saved through faith, and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God; not of works, lest any man should boast" (Eph. 2:8, 9). Nor does the truth of our lesson mean that we are somehow going to bargain with God, trading a bit of our forgiveness to ward others for His forgiveness of us. God is not interested in such transactions. But it does mean that if you cannot or will not forgive, you may well consider whether you are a Christian at all.

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CARD OF THANKS

To the many friends and neighbors who were so kind and helpful to us during the illness and at the death of our husband and father, we wish to express our heartfelt thanks and appreciation. Your expressions of sympathy shall ever be remembered by each of us.

MRS. W. W. BOUTWELL
AND CHILDREN.

Peanuts--

400 Tons--Selected No. 1 Runner Peanuts for sale, \$80.00 per ton F. O. B. Brundage, Alabama. In any quantities.

HENDERSON & HELMS, Inc.
BRUNDIDGE, ALA.

TIME TO USE
OIL EMULSION
FOR CONTROL OF
SCALE

ON FRUIT TREES
1 QUART --- 20 cents
Enough to make five gallons of spray.

New Shipment of
GARDEN AND FIELD
SEEDS

Complete line
FEEDS

BABY CHICKS
First Hatch in two weeks.
Booking orders now for
Spring delivery

Elba Hatchery
FEED & SEED STORE
ELBA, ALABAMA

PLEASANT RIDGE
NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Kelley announce the birth of a daughter January 6th.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Littleton spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rachel, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Marler spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Harper.

Messrs. O'Neal Goodson and Wilford Rachel visited Mr. Schofner Houston Sunday.

Mr. Willie Ed Marler spent Saturday night with Mr. and Mrs. Bernon Phelps.

We are sorry to hear of so many people in this community being sick with influenza.

Mr. E. O. Willis visited Mr. and Mrs. Hilliard Willis Friday.

Mrs. Frank Littleton and Mrs. Dudley Littleton visited Mrs. Marion Kelley Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Rachel spent Wednesday night with Mr. and Mrs. Hilliard Willis.

Misses Madge Wilks and Lillian Fuller of Jack spent the week-end with Misses Eva and Ruby Brown.

Friends will be interested to hear that C. L. McCartha is improving after an illness at his home on Walnut Street--Tuesday's Troy Messenger.

WANTED: A good reliable man to supply customers with Rawleigh Products in North Coffee, Geneva Counties. Write Rawleigh's, Dept. ALA-66-127N, Memphis, Tenn., or see C. C. Nichols, Enterprise, Ala., Route 1. j11-cl-pd.

FOR RENT--Office space in Page Building formerly occupied by Farm Security Administration. See JAMES ENGLISH. j4-18.

USED BRICK--I have several thousand used brick for sale. Price: \$3.00 Cash per 1,000--F. H. MURPHY, Elba, Alabama.

FEED GRINDING--I have a portable Feed Mill, and will grind at your farm. See or write O. L. Kelley, Jack Rt. 1. 421-j11pd

DR. JOSEPH CARROLL
Optometric Eye Specialist
Carroll Building
TROY, ALABAMA
Ethical Eye Examinations
Glasses Prescribed and Fitted

Miss Lois Goodson spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Smith and family.

Miss Shellie Crocker spent Monday night with relatives near Elba.

We welcome Mr. and Mrs. Bill Bastley in our midst. They are at home to their friends on what is known as the "Sam Boutwell" place.

We are sorry to include little Miss Elsie Armstrong on the sick list. Hope she gets better soon and returns to school.

Miss Jean Richardson, one of the Elba teachers, was a guest of Miss Edith E. Smith last Friday.

A few from here attended the seven shape singing at Center Ridge last Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Hollie Boutwell and daughter Vivian, visited the former's mother at Troy last Sunday. We regret Mrs. Boutwell continues ill at the home of Mr. Tommie Grimes.

Mr. and Mrs. Murphree Newsome of Enterprise were callers at the R. E. Chapman home Monday.

Mrs. Owen Chapman of Elba was a recent guest of home folks.

Miss Louise Houston visited Mrs. Colton Armstrong last week.

Friends of this community regret very much the sad accident that happened to Mr. Dock Wilks of Zion Chapel last week.

Mrs. Mamie Swain and son, James, have returned home from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Mal Powell and family of Columbus, Ga.

THE ELBA THEATRE

THE LITTLE THEATRE
WITH THE BIG SHOWS

THURSDAY--LAST DAY
"DUST BE MY DESTINY"

With
JOHN GARFIELD, PRISCILLA LANE and BILLY HALLOP

FRIDAY--DOUBLE FEATURE
"BLACKMAIL"

With
EDWARD G. ROBINSON and RUTH HUSSEY

And FEATURE WESTERN
"BILLY THE KID RETURNS"

With
ROY ROGERS, Smiley Burnette SERIAL and COMEDY

SATURDAY--Admission 10c & 15c
"BILLY THE KID RETURNS"

With
ROY ROGERS, Smiley Burnette SERIAL and COMEDY

SUNDAY NITE, 10 o'clock Only
"NANCY DREW AND THE HIDDEN STAIRCASE"

With
BONITA GRANVILLE and FRANKIE THOMAS

SUNDAY & MONDAY
"GOOD GIRLS GO TO PARIS"

With
JOAN BLONDELL, MELVYN DOUGLAS, Walter Connolly Added:--COMEDY AND NEWS

TUESDAY--ALL SEATS 10c
"BLIND ALLEY"

With
CHESTER MORRIS, RALPH BELLAMY, JOAN PERCY

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY
"TAIL SPIN"

With
ALICE FAYE, NANCY KELLY, CONSTANCE BENNETT

PERDUE NEWS

Oh! me, what cold weather! Believe me, people should have no trouble with their meat these days. I think the weather is cold enough for any hog, dead or alive. And, too, are you moving? You just as well, because everybody else is.

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The First National Bank
Opp, Alabama

We invite your attention and consideration to the condition of this Bank according to the statement below as submitted to The Comptroller of the Currency as of December 30, 1939.

The year 1939 was a disastrous one for the farmers on account of crop failure and therefore a bad year for all merchants, banks, and business people dealing largely with the farmers.

Our farmers have overcome worse conditions in the past and we look forward to the future with confidence, provided Farmers, banks and all other business people of the South will conduct their operations in a safe and conservative manner. Farmers will have to make their farms self-sustaining by growing everything that man and beast eat, and quit living out of tin cans and buying feed.

Business people will have to realize that the Government can not continue to spend and lend as it has in the past without going into bankruptcy through inflation and wild monetary schemes and will have to elect Senators and Congressmen who have some regard for the value of the dollar.

Our business will be conducted in the future as it has been in the past with a view to providing absolute safety to our depositors and progressive enough to provide a place where our customers can borrow money if their financial condition justifies the loan, so that the stockholders of the Bank can also receive a reasonable return on their invested funds.

Not one dollar of the funds of this Bank is invested in bonds of any Government, State or Municipality that is spending more money than it receives from taxes.

Condensed Statement of Condition of

The First National Bank of Opp
OPP, ALABAMA

As of December 30, 1939

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts (Including \$330.01 overdrafts).....	\$ 518,835.97
State of Alabama, and other Bonds and Warrants.....	232,048.80
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank.....	5,400.00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures.....	12,524.60
Real Estate Owned other than Banking premises.....	16,177.48
Cash in vault and due from other banks.....	481,695.13
TOTAL.....	\$1,266,681.98

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock (Common).....	\$ 100,000.00
Surplus.....	80,000.00
Undivided Profits, Net.....	5,326.31
DEPOSITS.....	1,081,355.67
TOTAL.....	\$1,266,681.98

The First National Bank of Opp
OPP, ALABAMA

C. W. MIZELL,
President

R. B. McDAVID,
Vice-President



G. C. PIERCE,
Vice-President
W. B. BENTON,
Cashier

This Month in
RURAL ALABAMA

Section
THE ELBA CLIPPER
ELBA, ALA.

Thursday, January 11, 1940

Alabama Group Attends
Farm Bureau Convention

SOME 100 Alabama farmers and farm leaders who attended the twentieth anniversary convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation brought back a message of national unity and a program designed to give the farmers of the nation an income on a parity with that of other groups.

Climax of the convention for Alabama's delegation came with the re-election of Edward A. O'Neal, native of this state, to the presidency. The enthusiasm with which the convention re-elected President O'Neal was looked upon as another impressive demonstration of the high regard in which he is held by American farmers.

Among the nationally-prominent speakers to address the convention were Secretary of State Hull, who spoke on reciprocal trade agreements; Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, who discussed the federal farm program; Senator James McNary, Republican of Oregon; Raymond Leslie Buell, round-table editor of Fortune magazine; and J. W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education.

Throughout the programs at the convention, emphasis was placed upon parity income for farmers--the goal under which prices received by the farmer would be in line with prices he pays and in line with other groups in the nation.

Everett Setzer, Alabama delegate from Perry County, championed lower interest rates and longer periods of amortization for farmers using the facilities of federal credit agencies. The recommendations he made had previously been acted upon at the convention of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation. They were included in the report of the resolutions committee of the convention, of which Howard Gray, president of the Alabama organization, was an active member.

The Alabama delegation won four of the five major awards made at the convention, bringing home loving cups awarded the state organization for the largest membership, largest membership increase, and the largest county organization cup which was awarded Tuscaloosa County which has 3300 members. J. S. Freeman, of Tuscaloosa County, was awarded the medal for signing up the largest number of members of any individual in the nation.

Twenty-two outstanding Alabama 4-H club boys and girls attended the annual National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. They were the winners in statewide contests in various phases of 4-H club work.

Dorothy Daily, Oneonta, was in the first prize bracket in the girls' dress revue which was a highlight of the final banquet of the convention.

The 4-H members were entertained at a round of banquets, visited the International Livestock Exposition several times, were depicted on sight-seeing trips to various points of interest in Chicago and made tours through industrial plants in the city. More than 1500 4-H club boys and girls representing every state in the union attended the convention.



A. W. Jones, administrative officer in charge of the AAA for Alabama, interprets the cotton referendum vote as a sign of unified determination on the part of farmers to work together and adjust production to needs.

Sees Brighter
Day Ahead For
Cotton Farmer

By A. W. JONES
Administrative Officer of the AAA
in Alabama

THE vote in the December 9 referendum provides ample proof again--if any is needed--of the deep desire and determination of farmers to continue their program of cotton production adjustment, to free themselves from the economic shackles that always ensnare them when they pile up a surplus of cotton or other commodity far in excess of consumers' ability to use currently.

The results of this referendum means that not only will a majority of farmers work at this important task but that they will be protected by marketing quotas from those who would otherwise take advantage of the majority's sacrifice by producing in excess of their fair share of the 1940 crop. The tax of three cents per pound on this excess production was sufficient in 1938 and 1939 to prevent the catastrophe that crashed on us in 1937 when we produced seven million bales more than the world was in position to consume. With the nine to one vote on December 9, marketing quotas should prove equally effective in 1940.

To those critics of this cooperative farmer-government attack on the ills of agriculture who like to classify these referenda along with the "ham and eggs" vote, the "end poverty" movement, and similar efforts to get something for nothing, we would like to offer a reminder of the grim facts that face cotton farmers when they make up their decisions for or against marketing quotas.

In 1938, 1939, and now for 1940 we have allotted in Alabama 2,250,000 acres to plant to cotton. This means an average allotment of eight acres to each cotton producer which, at the State normal yield of 230 pounds per acre, would give a total production which, if sold at 10 cents per pound, would bring the farm family \$184 gross cash income for the year. And yet Alabama farmers, large and small, share croppers and plantation owner, with full knowledge of this severe limitation, vote it on themselves by more than 90 percent. A better illustration of this situation

Along the Way
with P. O. DAVIS
A Program For Alabama's
Farmers For The
Coming Year

THIS is the first month of 1940; and Alabama remains an agricultural State. So it will continue to be for many, many years which reminds me to say again that our biggest economic and social problems are agricultural, or with and among farm people. If we make Alabama's agriculture profitable we will make Alabama prosperous.

To do this I propose as the essence of a sound program for each Alabama farmer in 1940 one that (1) will feed the family and livestock, (2) will feed or maintain the soil, and (3) produce for market the maximum amount of products for sale, including cotton, peanuts, timber, and other crops plus hogs, beef cattle, poultry, sheep, milk, and eggs.

In the above we have stated in one paragraph a sound program for Alabama farmers this year and all other years, past and future. It is sound because it conserves and uses wisely the entire farm and the labor and livestock on it. Labor would be productively employed not merely half of the year as is true on cotton or other crop day, and they would not be doing this at the expense of soil fertility.

Recently a woman who was born and reared on a farm in England said to me: "My experience has been with a system of farming that keeps the land rich without all this buying fertilizer at a heavy outlay of cash."

This means that farmers in our mother country have farmed the same land for centuries without depleting the land of its fertility. Here in Alabama it is necessary for us to buy some fertilizer because our

(Continued on Page Four)

Seed Peanuts

NOW ON SALE FOR G. F. A. ASSN.

Tagged Under Alabama Seed Law,
As To Germination, Purity, Etc.

PACKED IN 100-LB. NEW BAGS

Price: \$5 Per 100 Lbs., Cash

Sell Us Your Peanuts at Government
Prices and Grade and Pay the
Difference.

IT WILL PAY YOU!

We Need New Seed In Our County!

Morrow Gin Co.

LEVY MORROW, Manager

Registration Notice!

In accordance with the provisions of the Registration Laws (1932), the Registrars of Coffee County, Alabama, do hereby give notice that the following appointments are set for the purpose of registering those qualified under the law to register as electors:

COURTHOUSE IN ENTERPRISE:

JANUARY 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26

COURTHOUSE IN ELBA:

JANUARY 27, 29, 30, 31, FEB. 1

H. C. Stephenson,
P. B. Trawick,
F. M. Farris,
Registrars, Coffee County.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LAND

In the Matter of the Application of Mrs. Francis A. Wamblee to Sell Lands for Division Thereof.

In pursuance of the terms of a decree of the Probate Court of Coffee County, in the above styled cause, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, between the legal hours of sale, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., on the 29th day of January, 1940, in front of the Court House door in Elba, Alabama, the following described real estate, which was owned by Mrs. Mary J. Bussey, deceased, at the time of her death, SW 1/4 of NE 1/4, N 1/2 of S 1/2, Section 28, Township 7, Range 21, NE 1/4 of SE 1/4, Section 29, Township 7, Range 21, containing 240 acres, more or less.

J. A. CARNLEY, Jr.,
Commissioner.

BLEED THROUGH

Dallas Leader Writes About Successful Canning

By MRS. NEAL MILLER, SR.
Spafford Home Demonstration Club

I STARTED my canning 20 years ago as a 4-H club member. At that time we were canning in a hot water bath in the back yard and we were sealing cans with a capping and tipping iron. Those who canned in those days will recall what an effort it was.

Twelve years ago I bought a 16-quart pressure cooker and a sealer. Even with such a small cooker I managed to can 1200 to 1500 cans per year, selling enough to more than pay for the cans and necessary materials. The vegetables and fruit which I used at home were a clear profit.

This year I bought a 40-quart cooker for the same price I had paid for the old one 12 years ago. I also bought an automatic sealer and a thousand cans.

Although we planted our garden with our canning budget in mind, the excessive rains reduced our production. However, I managed to can the following: 166 quarts fruit and fruit juices; 406 cans of vegetables; 71 quarts of pickles; 93

quarts of preserves; 50 pints of jelly; 13 pints of mince meat. I canned an additional 219 quarts for my neighbors in exchange for vegetables and fruits I did not have.

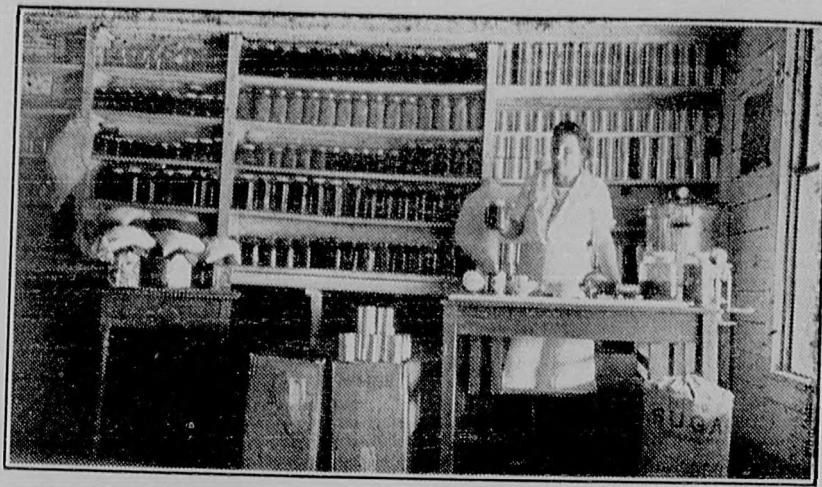
In November I canned a calf and am canning surplus sausage and spare ribs from four hogs.

I have three children, all of school age, and have to plan to put up preserves and jellies to use in lunches.

We had vegetables from the garden late in the fall—green peas, snap beans, butter beans, egg plants, peppers, turnip greens, lettuce, beets, onions, Irish potatoes and tomatoes.

Home canning becomes more important to the farm family every year—from a standpoint of both health and economy. Until we farm wives realize the importance of "living at home" there is little chance for us to go forward.

With the improved standards for home canned foods there is no reason for any member of the farm family to be undernourished, and can enough not only to fill her budget requirements but to have canned goods on hand for unexpected, rainy spells and droughts.



Mrs. Neal Miller, Sr., shown above in her storeroom with a part of her winter supply of canned fruits, vegetables and meats, has one of the best canning records of any Home Demonstration club member in the state. She is a member of the Spafford club in Dallas County.

She Went Back To The Farm

LEFT a widow with two young children, Mrs. Helen Horne returned to her old home in the country near Abbeville, and through years of determination and initiative has built a life which is an inspiration to her neighbors.

Leaving her home in town, Mrs. Horne returned to the house where she was born and began the task of turning a few acres of land into a successful living. Using a part of the land for a garden, chicken yard and turkey yard, she still had a few acres left for corn and enough pasture for cows and hogs.

Through the years she has seen the farm bring in enough to send her children through high school and college, and from time to time has remodelled the house, added water and other conveniences. Today her home is one of the most comfortable and attractive in the community.

From her farm records she shows these returns from her garden, turkeys and poultry. Sold on curb market since April \$238 (including garden and poultry products); made \$150 on turkeys; sold \$25.00 worth of cream at her door; sold \$50.00 worth of hogs on foot, besides cured meat on curb market and to individuals. This year's canning includes 477 quarts of vegetables, fruits, jellies, meats, and pickles. Since her family is quite small she does not use all this but puts this on the market at a premium price. Everyone in the section knows and wants Mrs. Horne's canned products.

Mrs. Horne and her daughter entered heartily into every phase of home demonstration club work in the county. Last year during the mattress making campaign they made nine mattresses, one being cotton and eight inner springs. She has completely refurnished a dining room and a living room suite of Also, recovered chairs for her hall school 4-H club. Donald paid \$35.00 for the calf and spent \$22.00 feeding it. He has made a profit of \$60.00 from service fees.

This project having proved successful, Donald is planning to buy a purebred registered bull with the hope of an even greater return in profits next year.

a member of the first home demonstration club organized in the county, has been leader for her club at different times and held other offices. At present she is secretary and treasurer for her club. Mrs. Horne represented Henry County at the Triennial Conference of the Associated County Women of the World in Washington in the spring of 1937. She has attended several Farm and Home Weeks at Auburn and keeps abreast of every new practice advocated at any and all farm meetings.

Community Clubhouses

Marengo County now has 13 club houses designed to serve as community recreation and civic centers. All of the houses have been constructed or remodelled within recent years, and all, with the exception of one now being completed, are out of debt. Plans have been made to pay off the small amount owed on the latest one constructed.

Seven or eight years ago community houses were rare in Alabama, but it is estimated there are more than 400 at present. These meeting places are making possible a stronger spirit of community interest and pride and are contributing to community progress.

Citizens who appreciate the advantages of these club houses are making every effort to discourage the few individuals who have no sense of pride and are willing to knock out a window or break open a door for "fun." Each time a community house is damaged, every person in the community loses.

Profits From Bull

Keeping a Jersey bull has proved a profitable project for Donald Blevins, a member of the Ider school 4-H club. Donald paid \$35.00 for the calf and spent \$22.00 feeding it. He has made a profit of \$60.00 from service fees.

This project having proved successful, Donald is planning to buy a purebred registered bull with the hope of an even greater return in profits next year.

ALABAMA FARM AND HOME OUTLOOK FOR 1940

(Note: The beginning of a new year marks the time for "taking stock" of the past and endeavoring to plan for the future. The information in this article presents a summary of data on Alabama and an outlook for the future. The material was prepared by specialists of the Extension Service of Alabama Polytechnic Institute who attended the National Outlook Conference in Washington recently and who have available information on trends in Alabama.)

ALABAMA harvests were poor in 1939 compared to the last few years, but were not greatly different from the ten-year average. In many areas of the state drought and flood contributed to the crop reductions, the northwest section being hardest hit by drought and the west central and southeast sections suffering most from excessive rains and floods. In those areas that carry-over because of distressed conditions will be heavy, and delinquent taxes and mortgage payments may have to be met out of 1940 income. Even though 1940 be normal from the standpoint of yields, incomes are not likely to be as large as they were in 1937. In 1937 cash income per farm, excluding government payments, was \$469. With debt burdens accumulated from the reduced harvests of 1939, the amount of cash available for general purchases will not be as great as in 1937.

Demand for farm products is expected to be stronger in the coming year than it was last year, mainly because people in town will be employed more and will have more money with which to buy farm products. Foreign nations may wish to buy a few farm products such as lard, pork, condensed and evaporated milk in larger quantities, but may not wish to increase purchases of other commodities such as cotton.

The recent outbreak of war was partly responsible for more people being put to work in the latter part of 1939. Because of more employment and more money in wages, business should be better in 1940. More than likely increased numbers of people would have been put to work and payrolls would have been larger even if the war in Europe had not occurred. Looking at both sides of the picture, the United States and Europe, we should see better conditions in both industry and agriculture next year. It is not likely that there will be a boom, but there should be improvement.

Everybody wants to know how the war will affect the prices of farm products. But no one knows how long the war will last or how much actual fighting will take place. At the present time it does not seem that peace will be made soon. The war thus far has largely resulted in the purchase of materials for armaments and employment has increased in manufacturing plants, in railroad shops, in automobile and motor companies and other businesses.

We are uncertain as to how much the United States will export. The

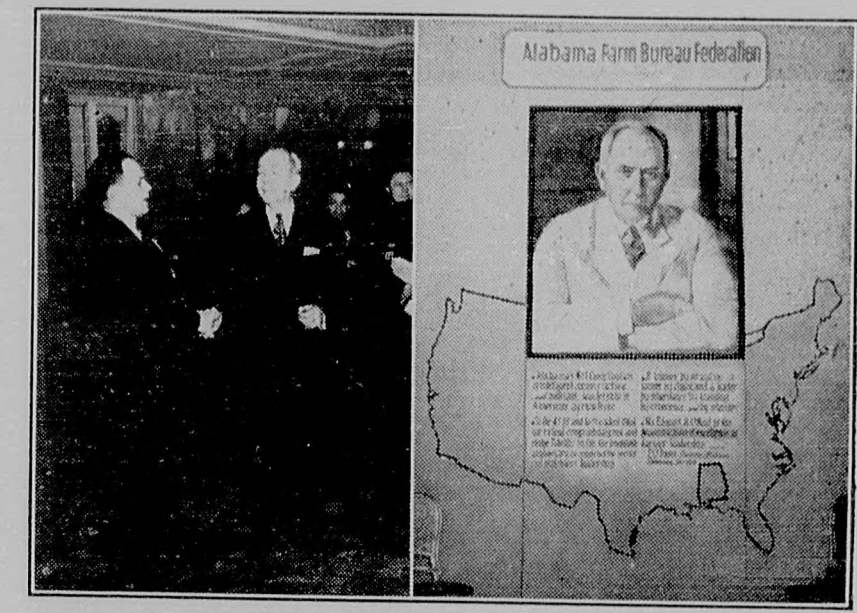
courses of trade are being greatly disturbed by war alignments and shipping conditions. High transportation costs and shipping losses may result in buying in the nearest markets. England and France have pooled their orders and are buying together so as not to compete with each other and raise prices. The governments of England and France have control over the money in those countries and will be careful to buy only those things which are needed most to fight the war.

Although business has improved and prices are rising there should be no immediate inflation such as occurred in 1917-18. France and England have sufficient money for carrying on the war without having to use inflation. The capacity of plants to produce goods for our own consumption and for sale to foreign countries is adequate at present. Furthermore, the ability of England to produce her own requirements is greater today than it was during the last war. Canada has become an important industrial nation since the last war and is able to supply England with many of the goods that were purchased from the United States in 1917-18.

Cotton
Cotton production in Alabama for 1939 totaled about 795,000 bales with an average of approximately 181 pounds per acre. This abnormally low yield was caused by both flood and drought in many areas of the state. Instead of a 60-65 million dollar income from cotton, Alabama in 1939 received only about 45 million. Since the income from cotton constitutes from 50 to 55 percent of the total cash income to Alabama farmers this reduction in yields and lowering of grade affected adversely many farmers in the state. Even with the cotton acreage allotment for 1940, 14,938 acres less than in 1939, if weather conditions are normal next year Alabama should produce slightly more than one million bales of cotton. With prices about as they are at the present time or with a slight increase the income from cotton should again jump to around 65 million dollars. Farmers should not expect war prices for cotton next year. Even though there may be some advance in the price of cotton the outlook at present is not for a very great increase. With cotton supplies at near record levels farmers should not expect a gross income from cotton and cottonseed higher than in the past few years. In all probability the income to cotton producers will not be as great as in 1937 when surpluses were much smaller than they are now.

Family Food Supply
One of the best things about living on a farm is that the outlook for the family table is always better than is the outlook for the table of the city family with an equal cash income. Fresh fruits, vegetables, eggs, milk and other protective foods, which are important for health but expensive to buy can be provided by the farm with a moderate outlay of cash and labor.

Production of food for home use



Howard Gray, president of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation, congratulates Edward A. O'Neal, native Alabamian who was re-elected president of the American Farm Bureau Federation which met in Chicago. At right, the Alabama booth which featured Mr. O'Neal.

increases the farm family income "in kind" and helps to solve the budget problems.

The proportion of the family food supply that is farm furnished differs in the various sections of the state but on the average about two-thirds of the total is home grown. Even so Alabama farm families do not produce sufficient food and feed for home use.

Hogs
Due to the shortage of both peanuts and corn in sections of the state and prospects for lower prices of hogs in the spring of 1940, it would seem advisable for Alabama farmers to plan on planting sufficient acreage of early spring and summer grazing crops, such as white clover, crimson clover, lespedeza, soybeans, and other small grains to carry unfinished fall pigs and brood stock through the summer. These hogs could then be finished on corn and peanuts produced during the 1940 season, and would be ready for market during the fall and winter of 1940 when some improvement in prices is in prospect.

Dairying
During the last four years the number of dairy cows in Alabama has decreased 34,000 head. Part of this loss can be attributed to the Bangs disease eradication program and the remainder to the fact many dairy cows have been culled from milking herds and used for raising beef calves. Dairy products have been low in price compared to beef cattle. In spite of this loss in numbers of dairy cattle, Alabama's milk production increased 48 million pounds due to an increase in production of 400 pounds of milk and 17 pounds of fat per cow. A further increase in production per cow is anticipated due to more available feed and better breeding.

Beef Cattle
The direct effects of the European war on the domestic cattle situation will be of only minor im-

portance. The chief effects will be through: (1) Improvement in domestic demand for meats as a result of general increase in industrial activities and consumer income, only part of which, however, will be an outgrowth of war; (2) an increase in foreign demand for hides; and (3) increased exports of pork, causing total domestic supplies of meat to be smaller than they otherwise would be.

Farm Family Living
The year ahead will find many families with about the same income as in 1939. In some sections of the State families will fare worse, especially during the first part of the year, due to floods and droughts in 1939. There is a possibility that farm families as a whole will have a little more money and will produce more on the farm for home use in 1940 than in 1939, and many families may be able to buy a somewhat better living, due to the fact that income increases are expected to more than offset increases in the cost of living.

All the family income is not spent for living. Even at low income levels families spend some of their funds in taking care of old debts, improving farm and home buildings and in adding to their equipment.

Most farm families can offset the rise in retail price levels in part by planning to produce a larger-than-usual share of the food supplies. Farm men as well as farm women should recognize the importance of planning each year for an adequate and balanced food supply. Such plans if made with nutritional as well as financial benefits in mind will aid the family in two ways—providing better diets and in the release of cash for other purposes.

The limited amount of cash available for clothing increases the attention which farm homemakers will give to the problem of wise and economical buying of materials and ready-made garments.

Along The Way -

(Continued from Page One)

lands are not as rich as the soils of England but we can certainly farm successfully without buying a lot of commercial nitrogen fertilizer which we are now buying.

Then, too, we reemphasize the importance of making the farm feed the family. As I travel over Alabama almost weekly I am impressed with the absence of gardens on many farms. Infrequently do we see good gardens except a few weeks during spring and early summer.

Yet we know that our climate is such that we can have good gardens most of the year—in fact, all the year except for occasional severe freezes.

All we need to do is to plant, cultivate, and fertilize gardens frequently, or every week. And a good garden fertilizer is manure from the barn plus a little extra phosphate and potash.

By having good gardens in season plus plenty of potatoes, peas, beans, turnips, and other products to eat, an ample food supply is insured, provided there are milk, butter, eggs, meats, and a few other products.

We must not forget that when we buy food and other things we are paying for a lot of labor and services which we should do for ourselves. And this labor is very expensive. In fact labor not on farms is now several times as high per hour as farm labor; and the farmer who buys these products is, therefore, paying for labor at a rate several times as high as what he is receiving for his own work.

If what he buys is shipped to his market another high cost is involved, and it, too, is added to the price he pays. Another addition to many products bought is due to tariff which is especially hard on farmers.

But the farmer who consumes what he produces pays no tariff and for no labor except his own. The cash he receives for products sold can be spent for things and services needed but which he cannot produce for himself.

For a century or more the tendency has been toward more difficult buying for farmers—that is, more difficult for farmers to exchange their products for what they need and want. Especially has this been true the last half century.

This is revealed by the fact that hourly industrial wages are now about 215 per cent of the 1909-14 period while wholesale commodity prices are about 115 per cent and farm products a little under 100 per cent. These wholesale commodity prices are not entirely representative because retail prices follow wholesale and they are substantially higher.

One way for farmers to offset this is by doing more for themselves, or by producing more of their needs of food and feed and other things. I am of the opinion that unless this tendency is changed farmers will be forced to more home industries, and more home production to provide their own needs.

Farmers have their labor, their land, and their products. It is not impractical, therefore, for them to do more producing for themselves. This may be one way to bring about an adjustment of conditions unfair to farmers and, incidentally, harmful to the entire nation—to labor and capital as well as agriculture.

Harvesting Peanuts Depletes Soil, But "Hogging Off" And Crop Rotation Will Save It

MANY acres of land in Alabama are being depleted of their fertility by harvesting peanuts too often, but the problem can be remedied to a great extent by the proper rotation and fertilization of crops.

That is the conclusion of a series of cropping experiments conducted at the Wiregrass Experiment Station which began in 1932.

J. P. Wilson, who directed the experiments, said that the following facts were established:

1. Harvesting peanuts for several successive years from a field ruined the land for cotton production to such an extent that a good cotton fertilizer (6-8-4 or 6-8-5) used at the rate of 600 pounds per acre did not produce a satisfactory cotton crop.

2. Peanuts "hogged off" increased

the yield of the following cotton crop almost as much as 36 pounds of commercial nitrogen.

3. A satisfactory cotton yield was not obtained by an application of 600 pounds per acre of a 6-8-4 when the cotton was grown in a three-year rotation of corn, cotton and harvested peanuts. Only two crops of peanuts were harvested from the area during the seven-year period.

4. A satisfactory cotton yield was obtained by an application of 600 pounds per acre of a 6-8-4 when the cotton was grown in a three-year rotation of corn, cotton and harvested peanuts.

5. As far as the fertility of the land is concerned, peanuts should be harvested from a field as seldom as possible and "hogged off" as often as possible.



An attractive type of roadside stand is shown above. This stand markets the surplus produce from a rural neighborhood. Those who plan to have attractive stands ready for the spring season are making plans for construction now.

Brighter Day Ahead - Jones

(Continued from Page One)

would be the pioneers who followed Andrew Jackson into Alabama in 1832-34, faced a hostile wilderness, ate parched acorns, and endured other sacrifices in order that we might build a secure and comfortable commonwealth here.

Farmers, in Alabama especially, should not forget the sympathetic understanding and the timely publicity that has been given their cause by most of the newspapers of the State in recent months. As a group, cotton producers have been the most poorly organized in an age of organized group action; the most numerous and the least articulate; they have the most acute economic pains and yet are the least voluble about their suffering. Consequently they sorely need an advocate before the court of public opinion where issues are weighed and decisions made.

And now, what of the prospects. In 1939 we had in Alabama the most disastrous crop season since 1916. The small cotton crop that we made is selling at a price only a little over half of parity and foreign customers during the year prior to last July 1, bought only 3,500,000 bales of our cotton. This was less than for any year during the past 60. However, for 1940 there are several indications in the agricultural outlook that are hopeful:

1. Our exports of cotton are most encouraging. Foreign demand assisted by the export subsidy will apparently take more than six million bales this year.

2. Consumption of cotton in this country is at a high level.

3. It seems that little cotton will go into the 1939 loan to be carried over and it now appears likely that farmers can soon sell their 1938 loan cotton at a small profit.

4. The result of all these factors will probably see us cutting heavily into the surplus of cotton that has depressed prices so much since 1937.

5. Marketing quotas in 1940 will continue the fine production adjustment that we have had in 1938 and 1939.

6. We will have our conservation price and soil-building payments

that will assist us in continuing the Agricultural Conservation Program and cushion to some extent financial shock of the 1939 crop failure.

7. The soil conservation measures we have practiced for the last seven years are giving us better land to farm on.

8. We have an average of four acres per family released from cotton production that can be devoted to the production of food and feed crops that are so badly needed on most of our farms.

9. We have an opportunity to do the best job of diversified self-sustaining, live-at-home farming, that we have ever done.

In the fall of 1936 after three years of intensive and effective cotton production adjustment, almost every share cropper in Alabama had some money in his pocket after he had made his settlement for the year. At this time it does not seem unlikely that we might have the same at the end of 1940. We can at least look forward to solving this problem in time if we continue to work at it—together.

Uses Brooder Model

A model demonstration lamp brooder is being used by A. D. Curlee, assistant county agent in charge of 4-H work in Lee County.

The model can be taken to club meetings easily and 4-H boys and girls have an opportunity to learn the operation and construction of these simple type brooders. Curlee has also constructed a standard size brooder which has been on exhibit at the Lee County courthouse and has attracted considerable interest among those who have seen it.

Birthday Notice

With its January issue The Gulf Coast Farmer published by the Mobile County Farm Bureau Federation celebrates its third birthday. The Farmer uses This Month in Rural Alabama as a supplement.

The Gulf Coast Farmer, which is edited by Mrs. C. W. Thomas, is the only paper in Alabama sponsored by a county Farm Bureau organization. N. L. Hasty is president of the organization.

Community Refrigeration

HAVING operated their cooperative refrigerator for more than a year, 15 families in the Duck Springs community of Etowah County are convinced of the soundness and practicability of their plan, reports County Agent B. P. Appleton.

The cooler, which is used for curing meats and storing perishable fruits and vegetables, is located in the yard of Mark Smith's home and managed by him.

More than 50 patrons have used the facilities of the cooler, storing more than 25,000 pounds of meats and vegetables. The cost charged for the service is one cent a pound per month.

Out of approximately \$175.00 taken in for service charges, about 50 percent was paid out for electricity leaving the remainder as an operating profit.

The manager of the cooler receives for his services the electricity used on his farm and in his home, the use of the refrigerator without charge and is allowed to charge each patron fees for processing meat if the patron desires to have this work done for him.

During the past summer seven hogs which were injured accidentally were saved by immediate cleaning and curing. It was estimated that this service alone was worth \$120.00 to farmers in the community, the total weight of the meat saved being 1200 pounds.

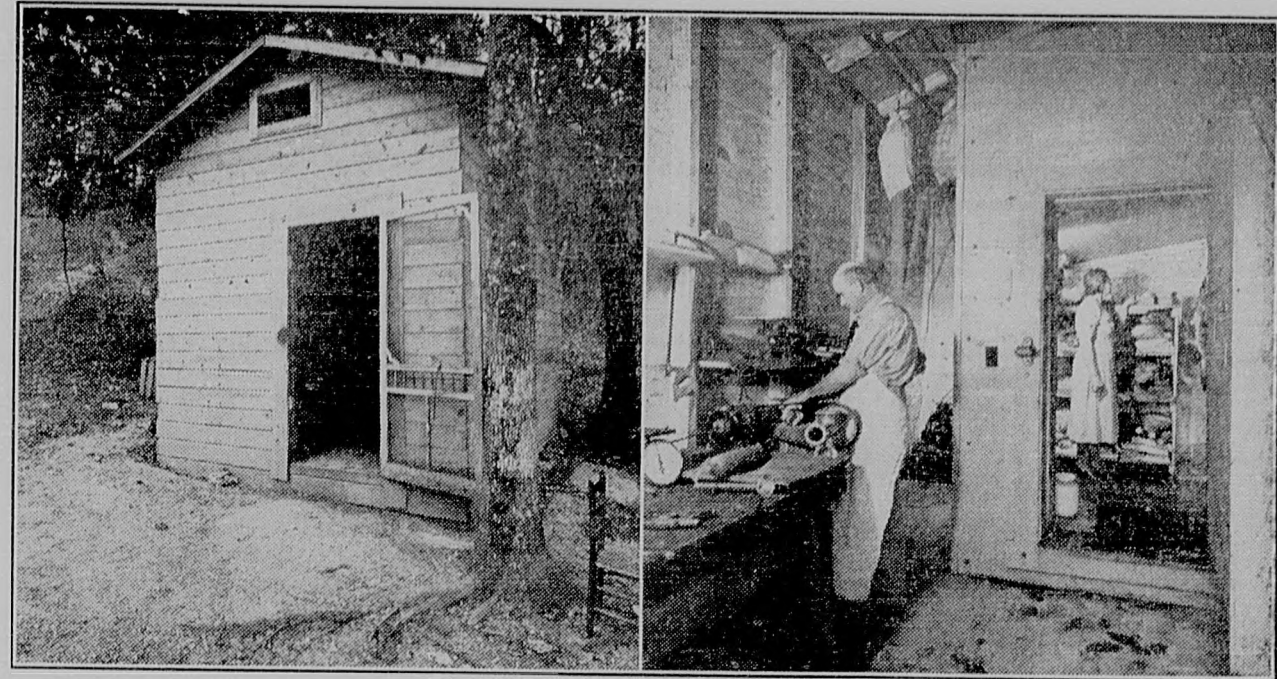
Commenting on the successful operation of the cooler, John Liles, Jr., extension economist who has been a consultant for many groups in the state interested in community refrigeration service, said:

"In so far as a 'live-at-home' program is concerned, this type of community enterprise offers many advantages to neighborhoods which need refrigeration for storing home produced foods and to make possible year-round curing of pork. Such units can potentially serve a large percentage of Alabama farm families, since units of this type can be located in areas where commercial plants would not be profitable.

"It should be understood, however, that units of this type do not provide quick-freeze facilities, although it is possible that in some cases it will be practical to add a quick-freeze room or to use a commercial quick-freeze plant in town as a supplement.

"Community refrigerators like the one operated at Duck Springs can, in addition to making possible a more economical and better family food supply, serve as concentration points for milk, cream and other perishable produce en route to market and will enable farm families to obtain better prices and higher quality products.

Is there some work you could be doing inside the house or in the barn during some of the cold, rainy season? Why not make a list of improvements that could be made and check each job off as it is completed.



At left, outside view of cooperative refrigerator owned by 15 families of the Duck Springs community in Etowah County. The unit is located in the yard of Mark Smith who is manager for the cooperative and is shown at right making sausage for a member. Mrs. Smith is inspecting some of the meats and perishable foods stored in the walk-in refrigerator.

New Type Syrup Plants Success

THE new type demonstration syrup plants established in various sections of the state this year resulted in increased production and a higher quality product, according to M. D. Harman, of the extension engineering staff who consulted with farmers in establishing these units.

The experience of Vernal T. Cobb, Rt. 3, Crossville, is typical of those who installed one of the new plants equipped for the maltese treatment of sorghum syrup. Mr. Cobb was a veteran in the "old type" of plant, having operated one for 12 years.

This year, Mr. Cobb reports, he processed 4,247 gallons compared to 3,900 last year. Some 80 farmers were served by the plant on a toll basis.

Advantage of the new type plant are a higher quality product and more syrup for the amount of cane due to a higher extraction of juice. Mr. Cobb reported that he had no trouble in selling the syrup which he received as toll and the surplus which farmers turned over to him to be sold.

It is expected that an increasingly large number of the new type plants will be installed in Alabama for next year. In order to get off to a good start next season, those who are planning to install the new plants have been advised to begin construction early.

Hybrid Corn

Although the Experiment Station at Auburn has found no "sure-fire" hybrid corn seed that is adapted to Alabama conditions, a few farmers have been successful with small patches.

Robert B. Killburn of Lauderdale County produced 22.5 bushels on a measured half acre of land this year. It was his highest yield.

A Real Youth Movement

LONG-TIME fans of our International Livestock Exposition—some comment upon a significant change that has taken place in the character of that exposition in the last four or five years.

Youth, in the shape of the 4-H Club movement, has taken over!

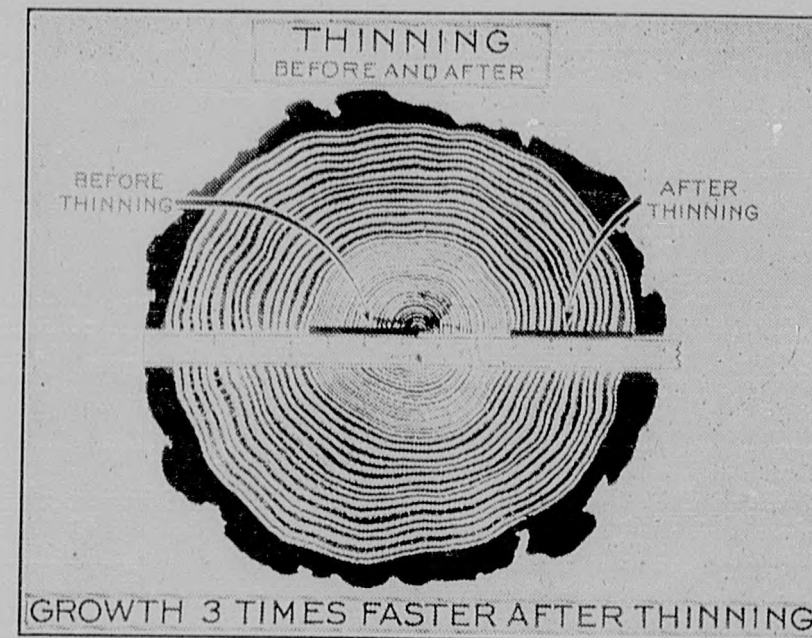
This ascendancy has been gradual. When Wilson, the packer, was host to the first youngsters a quarter century ago, there were only 11 of them. Since then, the movement has grown to embrace more than 1,500,000 boys and girls in this country and parts of Canada. The trend reached a dramatic climax last year when, for the first time, the grand champion steer award—highest prize in the show—went to a 14-year-old girl 4-H member. This year a young man from Texas, 18-year-old 4-H Clubber Mayfield Kohnmann, copped the coveted blue ribbon, and once more the youngsters monopolized the show's activities, furnished it with its most brilliant color, its warmest interest.

This is a good symbol of the nation-wide emergence of the 4-H as a force in farm life more potent than anything developed in our generation. Judging by the record of their youthful activities, these farmers of tomorrow will be a kind of farmer different from anything known for the last 50 or 60 years. They will be different in their cohesion, springing from the manner in which this movement has brought youngsters all over America into a unified program consciously directed toward planned objectives. They will be different, though oddly like their earlier forebears, in the amazing energy, industry, thrift and resourcefulness demonstrated by boys and girls who raise prize steers, grow prize crops, make their own prize-winning dresses, put up astronomical quantities of preserved field and orchard products and bank astonishing sums of money earned by their individual endeavor.

They will be different, especially, in the methods by which their energy is scientifically controlled. To understand this, it is necessary to appreciate how closely their movement is tied in with county extension programs of land-grant universities and state agricultural colleges. Last and most important, they will be different in their whole attitude toward the farm.

The 4-H movement has been incorrectly described as a "back to the land" movement. Actually it is a "stay on the farm" movement. They come to their state urban centers, these local prize winners, and a select are amused. They are entertained. It is educational. But they haven't, any of them, the slightest intention or desire to remain here. They have discovered that farming as a "way of life" can offer more than a dull livelihood, or a drab security. They know that it can be, under such conditions as 4-H attempts to establish for increased social contacts and educational opportunities, an adventurous and satisfying career.

No political movement, no social plan, no economic program for the American future that leaves out of account their dawning convictions and well-nourished aspirations can be successful. Here is one youth movement that knows where it's going.—From the Chicago Daily News.



The cross section of pine log above graphically illustrates the value of proper thinning. Note the difference between the rate of growth before and after thinning. (Illustration prepared by U. S. Forest Service.)

Successful Marketing Of Peanut Hay - On the Hoof

WITH a little effort and care unground peanut hay can be marketed for \$16.34 a ton! But it must be marketed "on the hoof," that is by using it for the winter feeding of steers.

Farmers in Southeast Alabama who make a large amount of peanut hay as a by-product of peanut production frequently sell their hay. However, the hay frequently must be transported long distances with the result that the price is often doubled without adding anything to its feed value.

As a general rule the most profitable way to market cheap feed such as this is to feed it on the farm where it is grown. In order to determine (1) the value of peanut hay as a roughage for fattening steers and, (2) the value of grinding peanut hay for fattening steers, an experiment was conducted during the three-year period, 1937-39, at the Alabama Experiment Station.

J. C. Grimes, head of the department of animal husbandry of the Experiment Station, reports the following results of the experiment:

Ten head of common steers, weighing about 500 pounds and costing about \$5.00 per hundred weight, were fed for 112 days, each of the three winters, on all of the unground peanut hay they would eat plus five pounds of cottonseed meal per head daily. These steers gained 140 pounds each during the winter. It required \$6.64 worth of feed to make 100 pounds of gain on these steers and they sold for \$6.68 per 100 pounds and returned a profit of \$8.27 per head.

A similar group of ten steers were fed for the same length of time on the same kind of feed except that the hay was ground. These steers gained 150 pounds each at a cost of \$7.23 per 100 pounds, but they sold for \$7.26 per 100 pounds and returned a profit of \$8.70.

A good "tipless" swing for a young child is one with a broad seat, 24 by 24 inches, supported by four ropes knotted beneath the board at the corners and brought together to join the two main supporting ropes 30 inches above the board.

Proper Thinning Pays In More Rapid Tree Growth

PAUL G. MILLSAPS
Assistant Extension Forester

TIMBER is a farm crop just as peanuts, cotton and corn. By proper forestry practices, timber can first be thinned for fuel, pulpwood and fence posts. Then, in a few years, larger trees can be removed for poles or piling. Finally, there is harvested the most valuable product—saw logs. Timber is a crop and must be treated as such if it is to contribute its rightful share towards the farm income.

Trees in a full forest stand crowd each other just as in stands of cotton or corn and gradually the stronger trees crowd out the weaker. However, too small a number of trees on an acre result in bushy, irregular tops as well as poor grades of knotty lumber. There is a right number, varying with the size, location and soil fertility to obtain the best growth of the large number of trees. Thinnings are usually made in even-aged, pure stands of mixed hardwood to relieve crowded conditions and produce the maximum growth for the kind of product desired.

There are two common types of thinning, "crop tree method" and a "complete thinning." In the crop tree method, mark with bands of white or yellow paint, from 150 to 200 trees to an acre as well spaced over the area as possible. These trees are known as the "crop" trees, and will be left to produce quality sawlogs and piling. Cut all trees that are interfering with the growth of these crop trees. However, remove all diseased or insect-infested trees that may be found in the stand. This method is recommended where there is a limited market for the trees removed.

In a complete thinning, remove all trees showing symptoms of disease or insect infestations. Leave a uniform spacing of trees over the stand by thinning so that each tree has room to grow.

Sea Island Cotton

Production of Sea Island cotton in Mobile and Baldwin counties is much lower this year, having been reduced by rains and boll weevil—just as the production of other varieties has been reduced.

In discussing Sea Island cotton production, which was begun two years ago in Mobile and Baldwin counties, J. C. Lowery, extension agronomist, says that "while this year's crop has been extremely low, we feel that results justify continuation of this highly specialized crop in the two coastal counties." Mr. Lowery pointed out that the low production of this variety is in line with the drop in production of other varieties of cotton.

The Sea Island gin near Daphne in Baldwin County has been turned over to date, roughly five times the total cultivated area of England. Fifty million acres more seriously damaged. One hundred million acres more impaired by erosion. One hundred million acres more on which erosion has begun.

just stands to itself—so that limbs from one tree do not interlap with limbs from another. This method is recommended where there is a market for the trees removed.

Stands of hardwood may be safely thinned at any season of the year. To avoid insect damage, pine stands should be thinned from November 1 to March 1. In thinning, be careful with fire—it is the tree's worst enemy; lop tops low to the ground and scatter; utilize as much of the woods taken out as possible; cut to a low stump; cut the tree into the most usable or best paying product; cut your timber wisely and grow pulpwood, fence posts, poles, piling and saw logs.

Renovating An Antique Table

IN many Alabama farm homes there are fine antiques which the family looks upon as being just "old pieces of furniture." This is usually due to the fact that the furniture has been painted over several times and its finish is no longer attractive, or because it needs cleaning.

At the Marengo County Fair this year, Mrs. T. W. Young, a member of the Putnam Home Demonstration Club won first prize with a beautiful old table which is 150 years old. But the prize was as much a tribute to Mrs. Young's cleaning ability as it was to the table.

"I first applied a weak solution of lye," she says in explaining how inexpensive it was to clean the table. "This removed most of the old varnish which was washed off with clear water and later rubbed with a stiff brush. A second application of lye was used and the table was allowed to stand over night."

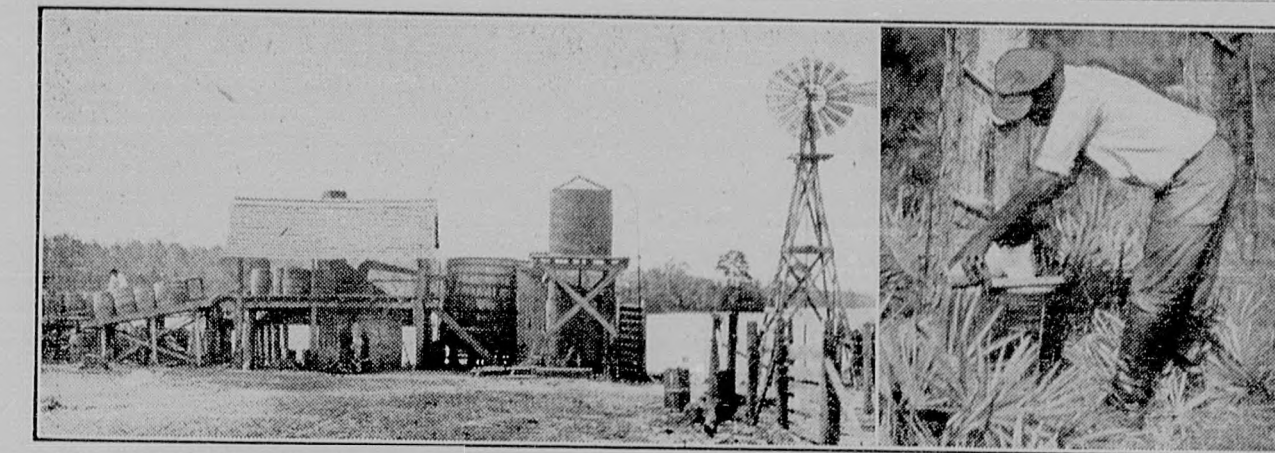
The next step was to rub with sand paper.

Two parts of linseed oil was mixed with one part of turpentine and rubbed in well and allowed to dry before fine sandpaper was used. The table was then washed thoroughly with clear water before the second coat of linseed oil was used.

Clear varnish was applied carefully and sanded with the finest grade of sandpaper. A second coat of varnish was applied, and then a fine polish. Mrs. Young says the total cost of refinishing the table was only 30 cents.

CONSERVATION

Fifty million acres of land destroyed to date, roughly five times the total cultivated area of England. Fifty million acres more seriously damaged. One hundred million acres more impaired by erosion. One hundred million acres more on which erosion has begun.



Turpentine stills like the one pictured above are processing the South's rosin and producing a large variety of products. On the left a workman is emptying a rosin bucket.

South's Rosin Products Valuable Resource

By J. KENDALL MCCLARRIN

THE Southland's 75-million acres of slash pine and longleaf pine forests for the past century have been the world's leading producer of naval stores—the nation's foremost chemical export crop—turpentine and rosin.

The name naval stores still sticks to this phase of forestry because in early Colonial days tar and pitch made from pine gum were used in ship-building. Since that time little tar and pitch are made, but turpentine and rosin have come into such general use that the industry now has an annual income of more than \$40,000,000 and furnishes employment to more than 50,000 persons.

First "gum farming" operations were started in this country near Jamestown, Virginia, early in the seventeenth century, but moved South as more and better gum producing trees were found, centering for a time in North Carolina before moving still deeper in the South.

Now, the leading naval stores producing states, in order of importance, are Georgia, Florida, Alabama, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and North Carolina.

As with many American industries tapping natural resources, little thought was given to conservation during the age of development. Trees that might have been good gum producers were cut for lumber. Trees too small for economical production were chipped, leaving thousands of acres of what is referred to today as "stagnated forests."

Owners of forest land failed to plant back young trees or encourage natural young growth to take the place of trees that were cut.

The situation became so bad that soon after the World War a commission studying the problem predicted that Southern pine forests might be exhausted before 1950. Despite concerted action on the part of the Forest Service and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in cooperation with state agricultural agencies and owners of forest land in the past few years, there still exist many problems to be remedied.

In the deep South gum farming is the greatest single user of land—greater even than cotton. In the opinion of Forest Service specialists gum farming is using from

six to 10 times as much land as it should in producing the amount of turpentine and rosin now sold.

Much of the gum comes from sparse, poorly managed, and dismally stands as a result of abuses—fire in particular—in past years. A recent study by the Forest Service shows that the average crop of 10,000 acres is scattered over 632 acres when for most economical production the crop should be concentrated on not more than 100 acres and preferably less area.

Working small trees is the contributing factor to so many "stagnated forests." Trees that were faced before reaching nine inches in diameter have little or no value after they have been worked for turpentine. They are too small for poles, ties or lumber. There is a limited market as pulpwood and fuel.

Furthermore, worked-out young trees will not grow further to a good marketable size and remain, making up area where young rapid-growing new trees should be. Taking undersize trees out of production will be a big gum crop control factor. A survey in 1933 by the Forest Service in north Florida, for instance, showed that of the 22 million acres in operations 23.5 per cent are under 9 inches in diameter, and in South Georgia 30 per cent were under 9 inches.

Keeping such young trees out of production for a few more years would allow them to reach an economical working size when many of the trees now in operation will be worked out. In the meantime turnover of rosin and turpentine will be reduced.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, of course, is interested in all phases of naval stores operations, and the contribution of scientists of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils to better methods of distilling the crude gum into rosin and turpentine has been of immense benefit to the Southern gum farmer.

Since 1932 the Bureau has been operating a naval stores laboratory at Olustee, Fla., in cooperation with a Forest Service naval stores experiment station working on turpentine practices. In six years they have developed many money-saving devices which were needed badly as shown by the estimated loss of \$6,000,000 a year due to inefficient methods of converting pine gum into rosin and turpentine.

The laboratory, to list a few of its achievements, has developed better barrel gluing and a practical dehydrator for turpentine; improved still settings and a fire still that heats evenly, draws well, and saves fuel; introduced a method for improving quality of pine gum; means for controlling turpentine distillation preventing losses; developed a new type steam still that increases capacity and productivity; improved turpentine storage conditions, reducing oxidation and eliminating discoloration; advised producers how to prevent rosin losses in chips; proved that gum contaminated with iron rust from rusty equipment can lower the grade of rosin as much as three or four grades; proved that a thermometer on a still pays the producer in better grades of rosin.

It is estimated conservatively that these new finds will enable naval stores producers to pocket about \$1,500,000 a year more than in the past.

ELECTRIC FENCES

Alabama farmers who are interested in electric fences should find the following comment from a recent issue of *The Michigan Farmer* worthy of consideration:

"Hundreds of farmers have purchased reliable commercial controllers that are giving service without trouble or danger. Others have accepted the statements of agents representing less satisfactory units only to find them rather costly. Some farmers have installed home-made outfits that are a constant menace to livestock and humans. The Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., an independent and non-profit organization that tests electrical appliances and places the stamp of approval only on the better types, have prepared regulations that one may apply to electric fence controllers. Home-made units should be avoided unless they are battery operated. In considering commercial controllers one should ask the agent or representative to show you that their product meets with the requirements of the Underwriters' Laboratories..."

More than half the phosphorus has disappeared from the surface soils of the United States. Phosphorus is limited in supply.

Variety Makes Curb Markets More Popular

Housewives enjoy going to the curb market for a number of reasons, but one of the most important is the variety of things which are sold there.

An idea of the variety of products which have proved profitable to sellers and popular with housewives may be gained by glancing down a list from the Opelika curb prepared by Mary M. Bailey, Lee County home demonstration agent: When Mrs. J. C. Nunn first began to sell Kershwas last summer, few people knew what they were—but they soon learned.

Fryers and peans are specialties which Mrs. R. H. Nunn features.

Mrs. E. W. Allgood has sold more canned goods than any other item, and offers a variety which includes blackberry jelly, butter beans, and cucumber pickles.

Flowers, strawberries, chickens and eggs are profit-makers for Mrs. E. W. Copeland.

Mrs. W. E. McLendon has made more sales in vegetables than any other item, and has been particularly successful in selling butter beans.

Mrs. J. D. Webster has made a reputation for her water-ground meal which she sells the year round.

Zinnias are sold six months of the year by Mrs. Theo Pittman.

Getting Together

Calhoun County farmers and business men gathered recently for the first of a series of joint meetings to discuss common problems. Members of the Farm Bureau Federation, business men from Anniston, Jacksonville, Piedmont and Oxford and extension workers attended the meeting.

The development of new sources of income and increasing facilities for marketing farm products were the principal subjects discussed. Those who attended were of the opinion that such get-togethers should aid farmers and business men in developing ways of assisting each other.

CROP CONTROL DEMOCRATIC

While there are those who rant about the farmers giving up their liberty, no one should lose sight of the fact that crop control is not forced upon the growers of crops. It does not become effective until the growers themselves vote in favor of using the law for the purpose.

This is a thoroughly democratic process. There is no tyranny involved. More than a majority of the growers have to vote in favor of regulations and restrictions before they can be put into effect. If the vast majority of the growers of a crop want control, there is little that is undemocratic in permitting them to have control.—Colbert Times-Standard

Freakish Storm Sunday Morning Causes Heavy Damage In So. Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 15. — Southern Alabama counted at least six dead, a dozen or more seriously injured, and surveyed great property damage today in the wake of freakish storm which broke yesterday ahead of usual spring blows.

There were killed by a twister that cut an eight-mile swath in Monroe County, and three others by an erratic, dip-and-rise storm in the Mt. Meigs section near Montgomery, while thunderous electrical disturbances accompanied by torrential rains were experienced over a wide area.

All of those killed and most of the injured were negroes. At Mt. Meigs, Mrs. George E. Dotter, 58, was severely but not critically hurt as her home was unroofed and practically demolished.

Two deaths occurred at Beatrice and a third at Riley's Crossing in Monroe County, about 80 miles from here. Six or eight others were reported seriously injured and about 15 homes were destroyed.

Red Cross field workers visited the devastated areas and asked national headquarters in Washington for immediate aid.

The storm followed a sultry night. The Montgomery weather bureau reported a wind velocity of 24 miles per hour, but the municipal airport, four miles away and between Montgomery and Mt. Meigs, recorded a maximum velocity of 50.

There were heavy rains in most South Alabama sections, and Sheriff U. G. Watford of Houston County reported severe road damage during downpours that followed the highest electrical disturbance he could recall.

H. M. Brock, Beatrice, Ala., high school principal and a party to the Cross representative, said the Monroe County storm, roaring in from the southwest, cut a path about 8 miles long. Several old homes that had become landmarks in the area were demolished.

Many head of livestock were reported killed, and much valuable timber was destroyed. Fountain, Beatrice, Riley's Crossing, Scotland and Indian Springs communities were hit. Beatrice Vines National Red Cross field representative for South Alabama, left here to make an official survey.

The Monroe County dead had not been identified. The Mt. Meigs victims were listed as Dan Toliver and his wife, Cora, and Andrew Hendricks, all about 50. She was in Montgomery hospitals but was expected to recover, while several others were treated by physicians at the homes of neighbors.

Brock said the Monroe County storm struck about 3:30 a.m., while George A. Dotter, son of one of the Mt. Meigs victims, placed the time of the twister at 4:45 a.m. The younger Dotter's home, about 200 feet from his mother's, was damaged but he and his family escaped injury.

The Montgomery County tornado cut a narrow path three to four miles long, leaving evidence of

Tenant Family Is Successful

Writing in his column in The Gadsden Times, W. G. Martin tells this story of a successful family:

"Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Steele of Centre R. F. D. No. 2, are tenant farmers but it is likely that they will soon own a successful farm because they are going about it in an intelligent way. They follow the practices recommended by the Alabama Extension Service. Mrs. Steele is a member of the Piney Demonstration Club of Cherokee County."

"She says that she and her husband produce sufficient vegetables

for their own use and sell a lot of tomatoes, melons, corn, peas and beans every year. All she knows about farming and home making she learned from the administration workers in her county. Each year she cans the family supply of fruits, vegetables and meat. Up to last week she had canned this year in the wake of freakish storm which broke yesterday ahead of usual spring blows.

30 quarts of meat, 50 quarts of jelly, 20 quarts of fruit juices, and 60 quarts of pickles.

She and her husband cured over 700 pounds of meat. They have 250 hens. At the Cherokee County fair last year Mrs. Steele won a prize for her exhibit of farm products. This family's cotton is a sort of surplus. It does not depend upon one crop and as a result will soon be out of the tenant class."

Eggs Bringing Extra Dollars

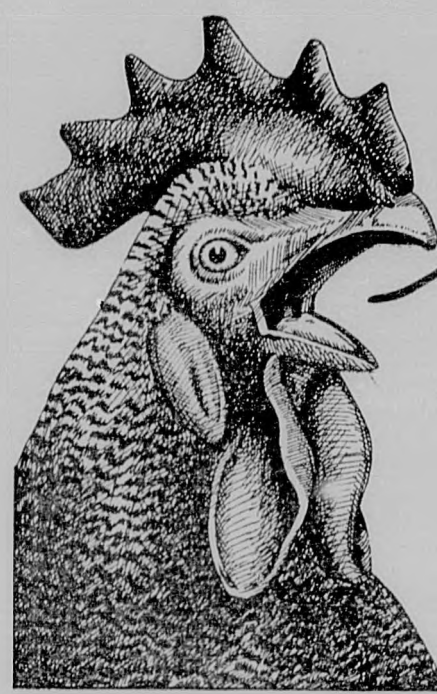
WITH many sections of the State having been hard hit by disappointing cotton and corn crops, thousands of farmers are facing a discouraging winter. Those farmers who have "something to fall back on" will be considered fortunate by their neighbors who were depending on the two major crops—cotton for cash money and corn for meal and livestock feed.

Among those farmers who will be in the "fortunate" class this winter are 25 or 30 FSA farmers

in Coffee County who have poultry flocks that are now producing. Recently farmers enrolled in the project visited the home of John Maund to inspect his model poultry set-up. He secured his baby chicks last February and from his 92 producing hens gets an average of 72 eggs a day. Eggs are sold directly to a group of steady customers in the neighborhood.

In addition to his corn, for which he receives a much higher price by feeding it to his flock, Mr. Maund feeds the following home-grown feeds: buttermilk, green foods, rye, soy beans and peas. Mash is the only feed that is purchased.

Mr. Maund estimates that after deducting his feed costs, he receives an average of \$5.00 or \$6.00 a week from his poultry.



ON 673 ALABAMA FARMS IN 64 COUNTIES INVOLVING 111,254 HENS OVER A 3-YEAR PERIOD, '37 '38 '39 RECORDS SHOW-

MONTHLY VALUE EGGS 100 HENS	
NOV. 29/18	MAY 27/66
DEC. 32/61	JUNE 25/35
JAN. 29/61	JULY 26/18
FEB. 25/45	AUG. 26/72
MAR. 31/46	SEPT. 24/09
APR. 29/44	NOV. 24/59
TOTAL	\$323.37
FEED COST	129.57
BAL. ABOVE FEED	\$193.80



ALABAMA HEN-BANK

PAY TO THE ORDER OF *Cash* #152 ⁸⁰/₁₀₀ DOLLARS
One hundred and fifty two and 80/100
SIGNED *One hundred Hens*

Daily Cash Income Per 100 Hens Was 91c

Hens Furnished Market For Home-Grown Corn And Paid \$2.57 Per Bushel After Paying 3c Lb. For Supplement

AND GROSS INCOME OF - - -



100 HENS



7 BALES COTTON

Alabama Farmers can supplement Income from cash row crops with poultry!

Start The Year Right----

If you have not been a customer of this bank during the past year, right now is a good time to start. We offer you all conveniences and accommodations necessary to make your patronage mutually satisfactory.

All deposits up to \$5,000.00 are insured. Start an account today—be a regular customer of this bank.

ELBA EXCHANGE BANK
J. F. BRUNSON, Pres. E. G. BRAGG, Vice-Pres.
T. B. BRYAN, Cashier L. R. DEAL, Asst.-Cashier

DORSEY SEZ:



WINTER
TUNE-UP
NOW is the time to get your car tuned up for this cold weather. For very little cost we check and adjust distributor points, battery, valve clearance, manifold, engine head, air cleaner. Do it NOW and save future trouble!

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.
Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 148

Miss Nellie Crosby of Birmingham was the recent guest of home folks in Elba.

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J. C. Donaldson, Former Commissioner, Prominent Citizen, Passes Monday

James Curtis Donaldson, prominent Coffee citizen, farmer and former County Commissioner, passed away at his home in the Curtis community Monday night following illness of several days. Although his health had been failing for several months, he was able to be up and in active charge of his business affairs until a short time ago. Kidney trouble is said to have been the cause of his demise.

Mr. Donaldson was born and reared in Coffee County and was 51 years of age. He was a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Donaldson, pioneer citizens of the county, who lived at Curtis for many years and later were residents of Elba.

Mr. Donaldson had served the people of the Southwest District of Coffee as county commissioner and had always taken an active interest in public affairs of his community and county. During his tenure of office he made a splendid record and was a popular official. He was widely known throughout the county and scores of friends were deeply grieved at news of his death.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Maggie Donaldson; two sons, Messrs. Villard and Paul Donaldson; five sisters, Mrs. Lizzie King, Mrs. Chas. L. Ward, Mrs. Bonnie Wood, Mrs. Annie Page and Mrs. Effie Campbell; two brothers, Messrs. M. E. and H. G. Donaldson; and numerous other relatives.

Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon at Curtis Baptist Church with Rev. W. M. Bush officiating. Interment followed in the Curtis cemetery. Active pallbearers were Glen Donaldson, Levy Morrow, Jack Morrow, Buck Campbell, Olin Johnson, Fred Johnson, Henry Elia Donaldson and Cecil Jeffcoat. Home had charge of arrangements.

ELBA EXCHANGE BANK HAS ANNUAL MEETING

Stockholders of the Elba Exchange Bank held their annual meeting at the office of the bank last Monday evening, at which time officers for the current year were elected and other matters of business attended to. A dividend of 10 per cent was paid to stockholders and an additional 10 per cent was placed in the surplus fund, making this fund now total \$8,500.00.

Officers of the bank were: Chairman, J. F. Brunson; President, J. F. Brunson; Vice-President, T. B. Bryan; Cashier, L. R. Deal; Assistant Cashier, The board of directors is composed of the following members: J. F. Brunson, E. G. Bragg, T. B. Bryan, E. C. Fleming, J. C. Donaldson, J. P. Brunson, president; E. G. Bragg, vice-president; T. B. Bryan, cashier; L. R. Deal, assistant cashier. The board of directors is composed of the following members: J. F. Brunson, E. G. Bragg, T. B. Bryan, E. C. Fleming, J. C. Donaldson, J. P. Brunson, president; E. G. Bragg, vice-president; T. B. Bryan, cashier; L. R. Deal, assistant cashier.

STUDY CLUB MEETS IN HOME OF MISS FARRIS

The Three In One Study Club was delightfully entertained for its first meeting of the New Year in the home of Mrs. Mayo Prescott on Wednesday afternoon, January 17th, when Mrs. Roberta Childs and Mrs. Jeff Carney, Jr., were joint hostesses with Mrs. Prescott. Potted plants, berries and seasonal flowers made the attractive setting.

Mrs. Grell Tillman, president of the club, presided for the evening. When the following items were discussed: Miss Gladys Clark, of the special project of Congressman Steagall announcing the WPA allotment of \$7,400 for the beautification of public grounds in Elba was highest honor. Potted plants, berries and seasonal flowers made the attractive setting.

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TELEPHONE MESSAGE FROM LIVERMORE, TEXAS HERE MON.

Couch Phil Crighter's boys met Troy's freshmen on the Lufkinus court Monday night. Local fans are looking forward to an exciting, hard-fought game.

COMMERCIAL CLUB MEETS IN MARTIN HOME

The Elba High School Commercial Club met January third in the home of James and Willard Martin. The meeting was called to order by Spence Rowell, president. After which Bill Ham and Wilson Windham, who were not present at the final initiation of the boys, were admitted to the club.

Plans were made for the initiation of the girls, which should be held Friday and continue through Wednesday.

The following Wednesday night, members of the club met at the home of Tressie Spurlin, where Raymond Clark, who was not present at either of the initiations of the boys, and nine girls were taken into the club.

Raymond favored the club with a few piano selections, after which delicious toasted marshmallows were enjoyed by the club.

MUSIC CLUB TO MEET FRIDAY AFTERNOON

Division II of the Junior Music Club will meet this Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Arden Bradley.

MARRIAGE ANNOUNCED

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Martin of Jack announce the marriage of their daughter, Mae, to Vernon Bragg, also of Jack, the ceremony having taken place Friday, December 29, 1939.

John Kendrick left Saturday for River Junction, Fla., where he goes to accept a position as operator. Mrs. Kendrick and little daughter are expected to join him in a few days.

Speed and Efficiency

This age in which we are now living is one of speed and more speed. Time is valuable.

Being part of this age, our service station is in a position to give its customers prompt, efficient service. We have proven this to so many—let us number you among them.

ELBA OIL COMPANY
24-HOUR SERVICE.
F. F. CLARK, Mgr. - PHONE 33. - ELBA, ALA.